THE ROCKLAND MURDER.

Peculiar Surroundings of the Scene of the Tragedy.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE

Places Made Memorable by the Prolonged Trial of the Accused Minister.

MRS. HAYDEN'S TESTIMONY.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 8, 1879. The primary idea upon entering the little hamlet of Rockland, the scene of the Hayden-Stannard edy, is that everything is upon a Lilliputian scale. When the HERALD correspondent, the other day, drove out from the long stretch of forest-lined road into the little clearing at the hamlet's centre the landscape was gloomy with a drizzling rain. Rockland lies a dozen miles back from the shore of Long Island Sound. The last three miles are through t a wilderness, the country is uneven and ocks are everywhere. Miniature clearings are seen at intervals, but otherwise the woods are unexcepting where the charcoal burner has elded his axe. The crossroads at the "Centre" we but a half dozen buildings, a story and a half unpainted and indicating that their owners but a scant support from the sterile fields ning. A little schoolhouse, about 30 by 15, is aed on the hillside, just above the intersection roads, and is gay beyond its neighbors in a ng of white paint. Mrs. Hayden there taught the village children, to add to her husband's scanty ne. The fronts of the houses are dead, for there re located the "best" rooms, opened only for chance mpany, and the people themselves live mainly in their kitchens or sitting rooms. Not a human being was in sight anywhere other than a farmer plodding IOW CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE IS MADE.

The "Centre" and the few houses in view to the est encompass substantially the entire ham let. It has an aggregate of only sixteen dwellings, and the adult males in the place at the time of the murder were but twenty-four. Upon this the proscentors of Hayden base a curious feature of their case. They prove by various witnesses that of the twenty-four thirteen were absent from the hamlet on the afternoon of the murder. Eleven remained, sons, who have testified to their presence. Of the entire adult male population, therefore, Hayden alone fails to prove by other than his own d lot, a lonely place a quarter of a mile back in the woods from his house. The buildings in the "Centre" itself, huddled together as they are, occupy no more than a New York block." A stone's throw northward is the little Methodist Church where Hayden preached for \$200 per annum, his house rent and the trifling perquisites of a clergy-man in so small a settlement. It is a white buildg, accommodating a hundred or more, and sur-punted by a stunted spire coated with tin. He had was preaching in South Madison, ten miles distant, for \$350 per annum. The Rockland parsonage is after taking his South Madison charge had leased a ad. This house so often mentioned in the trial is white painted structure rather more imposing than

into the woods on the other side. Thence by a narrow path he reached and crossed another roadway into the woods to a point a few minutes' walk from Big Bock, where Mary swated him. The houses were unoccupied that atternoon. Did he know this? A woman passing the fork of the roads claims to have seen a man crossing the last named roadway an hour or more before Mary Stannard's dying shrick was heard. Was this person Hayden? She admitted on cross-examination that the person was too far off to distinguish the face, and, as her glimpse was but momentary, she did not observe the clothing. Another theory is that Hayden did not was all the wife testiles that sitting at her barn, above mentioned. At that point he might have unred to the left into the woods of the triangle formed by the forked roads and thence made his way to "Big Rock." The road turning to the right at the forks has been described. That to the left its bordered by small trees, and from the Hayden house, as in the case of the other, the cyc follows it for some distance. From minutes walk from the house is a stilled distance from the hayden house, as in the case of the other, the cyc follows it for some distance. From mer was from the Hayden house, as in the case of the other, the cyc follows it for some distance. From mer was road from the highen house, as in the case of the other, the cyc follows it for some distance. From her house is on an elevation but a little distance from the spring. It is of a cheap and primitive order of architecture, a story and a half high, unpainted and weather beaten, with its windows set of with the depth of the control of the

question which three months of time and \$30,000 of expenses may never solve.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE. The trial will be resumed to-morrow, and Mrs. Hayden will be on the witness standall day. It is not yet positively known whether her husband will relate his story in his own defence immediately upon the conclusion of her testimony. One rumor is that he may be held to the last in order to have his evidence fresher in the minds of the jury than it would be if now given. It is believed that the jury will visit the scene of the tragedy in the early part of this wock, if any arrangement whatever can be agreed upon. A rumor was current in town this evening that the final arrangements were perfected at a secret conference of the judges and counsel last Saturday, and that they, with the jurors, convoyed by the High Sheriff and several deputies, to prevent possible interference, left for the trip at an early hour this morning. This story proved to be a mere hoax.

GREENFIELD'S SENTENCE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1879.

Judge Huntington, of Pulaski, and, ex-District Atorney Goodelle, of Syracuse, left this city to-day for ny, where they will appear before Governo Robinson to-morrow morning at ten o'clock to ask for the commutation of Greenfield's sentence from death to imprisonment for life. Ex-District Attor ney Lamore, of Oswego, left for Albany to-night to represent the people in opposition to the motion. Sheriff Meldron, of this city, is making preparations to hang Greenfield on Friday next, unless the Governor or the Court interfere. Few persons expect that the soutence will be commuted by the Governor and more believe that the execution will take place on Friday. If counsel fail before the the Governor one of the judges of the district will be asked to grant a writ of error, and a stay of proceedings will undoubtedly be secured to give time for argument.

SEARLES SENTENCED TO DEATH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.]

mit farmer in Newark Valley on the 26th of last hanged on Wednesday, January 21, 1880. Judgo Follett told the prisoner that in all his experience at the Bar and on the Bench he had nover known a case so void of mitigating circumstances, and counselled him to begin at once a preparation for his solemn end. His will be the first execution over

THE ROSE STREET MURDER

TRIAL OF PIETRO BALBO FOR KILLING HIS

WIFE-WHY HE CUT HER. The trial of Pietro Balbo, charged with the mur-der of his wife in the house No. 14 Rose street on September 30 last, was continued in the Court of Over and Terminor yesterday before Judge Daniels and a jury. The first witness produced was the mother of the murdered woman. She testified that for some time after they arrived in this country she and her husband and the accused and his wife all and his wife quarrelled frequently; after the fami-lies separated the daughter and mother visited almost every day; on the day when the murde was discovered, the daughter not making her and found them locked. A man on an upper floor brought an axe and opened the window. The wit-ness then went in and discovered the dead body of her daughter stretched on the bed with a large bis charge at the time of the murder and preaching in South Madison, ten miles distant, \$350 per annum. The Rockland parsonage is riy across the road from the church, but Hayden raking his South Madison charge had leased a se and small farm, two minutes' walk up the it. This house so often mentioned in the trial is hit painted structure rather more imposing than fellows, and close beside it is a weather beaten at Luxerne stevens house, a story and a half high painted a dinay red. It commands a full view the minister's premises, and from its windows-record of the trial shows—the immates kept the gyman and his movements under close surveil-ce. Back of the Hayden house and to the left cleared fields, with bowlders cropping out everyses, and beyond stretch away a meadow and the diland where the clergyman claims to have sed his time on the afternoon of the tragedy. The Hayden house commands a view of many of places memorable in the trial. Just to the north-d, a couple of hundred feet or more, the road forks, tollowing the road passing to the right the view braces, across a meadow, the houses of the three phbors and the Burr barn. A point of woodland in fine the meadow to within a hundred feet of barn which stands by the roadway. One story that Hayden, in keeping his alleged appointment in Mary Stannard, came from his wood lot through twoods, crossed this open space to the shelter the barn, and passing the roadway plunged the woods on the other side. Thence by a marpath has reached and crossed another roadway and she released his finger. She took the knille from the certified that about one o'clock in the morning of the day when the muture of the deceased, and described the nature of the body. Special Officer Gilbert and his final arrest in Wheeling, W. Va. On the way brack to New York he asked the accused in he killed to his pursuit of the prisoner, was the first witness extending the case for the defence the theory of the killing, as claimed on behalf of the prisoner, was that a quarrel arose between him and his wi wound on the side of her neck. Deputy Coroner go his finger, and not letting go, he cut her again and she released his finger. She took the knile from under her pillow, and he believed she was going to kill him, as she had often threatened to do so. He did not intend to kill her, and when he saw what he had done he fled. He loved his wife, he said, but she did not love him, and always told him he was "ugly and dark."

At the conclusion of the prisoner's testimony the court adjourned to this morning.

THE WORTH STREET TRAGEDY.

A man named Thomas Welsh was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital on the 6th of last November suffering from twenty-three stabs, which he McCormack, alias "Paddy the Mick," during a fracas in Charles McCarthy's saloon, at No. 184 Worth street. Weish died from his injuries the following day. McCormack was arrested at the time and committed to the Tombs, where he has since been conday. McCormack was arrested at the time and committed to the Tombs, where he has since been confined. Coroner Ellinger yesterday held an inquest in the case. A number of witnesses testified to the facts already published in the Hgrand. Deputy Coroner MacWhinnie informed the jury that he had made a post-mortem examination of the deceased and upon inspection had found twenty-three wounds, two penetrating the abdomen, on the right and left sides, a little lower than the umbilicus. Two and a haif inches below the nipple, on the left side, there was a stab which penetrated the chest, wounding the pericardium and heart slightly. Below the clavicle was another wound which penetrated the thorax and wounded the spex of the lung, while a deep wound was found upon the side of the neck and another long gash upon the left cheek. Half an inch above the nipple, on the right side, there was a penetrating wound entering the thorax and wounding the lung. On the left side and toward the back there was also a wound which penetrated the abdomen, wounding the left kidney and the spleen. A quantity of blood was contained in the abdominal caviry, in both pleural cavities and within the pericardial sac. Pneumonia in the first stage was visible, also peritonitis. The less serious wounds were about the chest, arms and hips. The cause of death was pneumonia, peritonitis and exhaustion.

The jury, after hearing Dr. MacWhinnie's statement, retired, and in a few minutes returned with a verdict to the effect that Welsh died from the injuries inflicted by McCormack. The accused was afterward questioned by the Coroner, and in his own behalf admitted the stabbing, but claimed that he had done it in self-defence. He was committed to the Tombs, without bail, to await the action of the Grahd Jury, to whom the papers will be presented to-day.

THE VOLKMERS ARRAIGNED.

Joseph and Mary Volkmer, indicted for administering poison to Charles E, Blair, of Chatham village, N. Y., while in their rooms at No. 114 Essex street, on the 26th uit., were arraigned in the Court of Gen. on the 25th uit, were arraigned in the Court of Geo-eral Sessions yesterday. The prosecution was rep-resented by Assistant District Attorneys Rellins and Bell, the prisoners being defended by Messrs. Hath-away and Bogart. When summoned to the bar the Volkiners seemed to realize their position and were evidently ill at ease. They sat beside their counsel and a jury was promptly empanelled, with B. F. Wendt as foreman. The trial was then adjourned until this morning, when the case will be opened for the prosecution.

AVONIA'S WHIP. the office of Taylor's Hotel, in Exchange place, Jersey City, over an attempt by Miss Avonia Fairbanks sey City, over an attempt by Miss Avonia Pairbanks to horsewhip Mr. Lyman Fisk, the lessee of the building. A short time ago Avonia stopped at the hotel, and when she left Mr. Fisk detained two of her trunks in default, he averred, of her bill. Yesterday morning Miss Fairbanks presented herself at the office of the hotel, and, taking a seat in one of the lounges sent a messenger for Mr. Fisk. When that gentleman appeared the young lady approaching him drew a cowhide from the toids of her dress and struck at him. Special detective McDonough aprang botween them and rold the young woman until Mr. Fisk and he told the officer that the did not want her arrested. She started to leave and when she reached the door the whip was handed to her and she went away. CELESTIAL VAGRANTS

PROCTOR TO PARKHURST.

I do not see my way at present to any interpreta-tion of the observations made by Mr. H. and Mr. D. It seems clear that a mistake has been made some-where; but, in truth, such observations cannot be of use unless far more exact details are given.

of use unless far more exact details are given.

I think Professor Parkhurst and I are at one, or should be, if through some misapprehension, on one side or the other, or on both, we had not been somewhat at cross purposes; for it is clear we both accept the same principles, which are, indeed, unmistakable, for our guidance. I must explain in passing that I no longer believe that Pogson saw a meteoric cluster following in the train of Bleis's comet. I intended the concluding sentences of my hat letter to imply that I had alrong doubts on that point.

taken in supposing that "a flight of meteors could not be seen as a nebulous body in the telescope if it more than filled the field of view and was shaded off at the edge, as it proba-bly would be." If we imagine an observer placed near the middle of a long cylindrical region of space within which meteors are strewn with tolerable uniformity (the argument will, however, be strongthened if they are more densely strewn near the axis than toward the outside f the cylindrical space), it is manifest that the nearesteleors will be spread over the entire sky above the along the axis of the system. He could in that direc-tion see a nuclear nebulosity, bright toward its cen-tre, but fading off rapidly all around that centre. This is manifest if we consider that a given length of the cylindrical space at any considerable dis-tance would give (per se) a small and probably faint nebulous disk; the next such length would give a smaller disk of equal brightness (or faintness)—dis-tance does not affect the intrinsic lustre of such disk disk of equal brightness, and so on till the end of the cylindrical region has been reached; and if the region is very long the continual addition of fresh nature in the zodiscal light, for we are usually in the midst of the cosmical dust producing that light. RICHARD A. PROCTOR.

PROTECTION OF GAME.

The monthly meeting of the New York Association Tenth street. Mr. Robert B. Boosevelt presided and Mr. Thomas N. Cuthbert acted as a Colonel Alfred Wagstaff, F. S. Giles, D. H. Lawrence James Meyer, Jr., William F. Morgan, James Curphey, George C. Colborn, Albert R. Shattuck, George H. Penniman, Daniel H. Clark, Charles E. Whitehead and J. Harson Rhoades. After the reading of the minutes a number of letters were read m different parts of the country on the subject of game and its protection and propagation The main subject of discussion was the amendmen passed last winter by the Legislature. The old law provided that venison must be killed in September, up to the 1st of January. This was amended last winter so as to provide that venison might be killed and sold in the months of September, October and November only, and not sold later. The fact appears to be that the best venison does not arrive here till the first or middle of December and the effect of the amendment would be to practically exclude venison from this market. The association has not attempted to enforce the amended law and the consequence is that venison is to-day sold openly in the market. The association has not attempted to enforce the amended law and the consequence is that venison is to-day sold openly in the market. The association intended to enforce the law as amended. Colonel Wagstaff said he was in the Legislature when the law was amended and he remembered that the rural members from the region of the State where deer are killed insisted strongly on not allowing any time to elapse between the killing and the sale of the deer. After some debate Colonel Wagstaff moved that the counsel of the sa-

A further resolution proposed by Colonel Wag-staff was adopted instructing the Committee on Amendments to the Game Laws to advocate the passage of a law providing for State game constables. Mr. George H. Penniman draw attention to the de-struction of the regular fishing caused by the opera-tions of atsamers in South Bay and Shinnecock Bay, Long Islaud, and asked if something could not be done to prevent that state of affairs. The matter was referred to the Committee on Game Laws.

Mr. Alfred De Cordova's sorrel gelding General Tweed and Mr. Charles Raymond's chestnut mare Pondietta trotted miles on St. Nicholas avenue yesmen were present, all of whom seemed greatly inter-dated in the contest. General Tweed pulled a light roat wagon and Pondietts a top road wagon. The trotting ground was from 150th street to 130th street. Pondietts won the first and third heats and the race. ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, NEW YORK, Dec. 8, 1879.-

SPORTING NOTES.

A pigeon shooting contest between John D. El-wood, of New York, and Charles Trafford, of New Brunswick, N. J., took piace yesterday atternoon near Centreville, M. J. The conditions were 25 birds each, \$50 a side, 25 yards rise, single barrel and H and T traps. Elwood killed 21 and Trafford 18. and T traps. Elwood killed 21 and Tranord 18.

In the match for the marksman's badge on the short range targets at Camden, N. J., yesterday, George Mawson, with a score of 42, was the winner. Dr. Reich had a lower 42. The conditions were 100 and 200 yards, five rounds at each distance, any rifle, military rifles allowed three points over sporting and match rifles. It was the final competition of the season.

the season.

A team pigeon match was shot at Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday afternoon between James B. Sanford and Will Long, Jr., on the one side and C. Watterson and E. O. Church on the other. The conditions were \$100 a corner, twenty birds each, two traps, single barrel, 25 yards rise, 80 yards boundary and Long Island rules. Sanford and Long killed 34 and Watterson and Church 27.

PRIZE CATTLE.

Sixty premium steers reached here yesterday on their way to the Madison Square Cattle Show which opens to-day. One hundred head of selected sheep raised in Elkhard, La., have also reached a firm in this city. These cattle, which are considered as choice as any fed cattle in the world, passed through the Chicago Union Stock Yard last Wednesday.

MRS. KROHL'S COMPLAINT.

Very singular charges were preferred in Essex Market Court yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Catharine krohl, of No. 67 Monroe street, against her husband, August, who is organist in the Church of the Trans-August, who is organist in the Church of the Transfiguration and a music teacher, with quite a number of young lady pupils. She testified under oath that he was guilty of great cruelty to her and her children; that he did not give her proper support, and had even attempted to poison her. Upon further questioning she said that some time since she bought some powders as she was in ill health. She kept them in a hursan drawer. One morning, when them in a bureau drawer. One morning, when

AGAIN IN THE TOILS.

MAN, CAPTURED BY DETECTIVE DORCEY-THE STORY OF HIS CRIMES.

lery store of Gilmsn Collamore & Co., at No. 19 Union square, on Thursday last, and made inquiries regarding the price of some vases. A few minutes later two women, followed by another man, entered the store. The women were waited upon by the cashier, Edward Van Gant, who left his desk, in the rear part of the building, the first man having engaged the attention of the only salesman in the store at the time. The cashler thought the second man was an acquaintance of the women, so he paid no attention to him as he walked around the store while the woman examined several arti-cles. He sauntered into the rear part of the store unobserved and turned the key in the cashier's desk, from which he took a package containing \$218. He then made his way to the front part of the building, where he called Van Gant saide and told him to

or the firm Detective Dorcey was detailed on this case.

The detective was furnished with an accurate description of the third and at once concluded that the work was that of Chauncy Johnson, a noted bank robber and burglar, who was resently released from sing Sing prison. He scoured the city for him and late yesterday afternoon espied his man prowling around the North River Bank, corner of Thirty-fourth street and Eighth avenue. Dorcey watched him for some time and saw him cross the avenue and loiter near the door of the West Side Bank. Then he determined to arrest Johnson, and in a second was beside him. The officer tapped him on the shoulder and informed him that Captain asaley wanted to see him.

"That's rough," remarked Johnson, "Joe; you know that I've sorved the State well."

"I can't help it, for you must remember that if you start out to commit a crime there are men who will undertake to capture you, and I am one of them," was the detective's reply.

Without further ceremony Detective Dorcey hook Johnson by the arm and led him to Police Headquarters. Superintendent Walling was about leaving his office when Dorcey arrived with his prisoner. The Chief's sanctum was dark when Johnson, who is fitty-six years old and wore a black suit, light overcoat and black Derby hat, was requested to be seated.

"Why, that's Chanucy Johnson." said the Superintendent, looking at the prisoner.

eyes glistened as they fell on Johnson.

"Why, that's Chauncy Johnson," said the Superintendent, looking at the prisoner.

The latter nedded his head, but had nothing to say. He was then taken into the Detective Office, and with fifteen other persons was placed in a rearroom, where he was instantly recognized by Cashier Van Gant as the man who had robbed his desk. Johnson was then locked up.

UNABLE TO GET A DIVORCE.

The marriage of Mr. Moses Tannenhols to Miss Bachel Blumenthal, which took place at Paterson, N. J., on June 15, 1875, created considerable stir in Israelitic circles, especially among the friends of the bride. She was a native of Canada, where her parents resided, and had gone to Paterson to visit some friends. She was only slightly acquainted some friends. She was only slightly sequainted with Tannenholz when the ceremony was performed by Justice of the Peace James A. Morrisse, and when the fact that the ceremony had been performed by a Christian justice instead of a Jewish rabbi was made the fact that the ceremony had been performed by a Christian justice instead of a Jewish rabbi was made known rumors of fraud in connection with the marriage were soon set affoat. It was charged by the bride's friends that unlawful means had been used to obtain her consent to the alliance, and that Tannenholz, who had no visible tortune, had only married to obtain possession of a fortune, his wite being the only daughter of wealthy parents. When, the day after the marriage, he called on his wife, who had gone direct from the Justice's office to the residence of her friends, she refused to have suything to do with him. Shortly after she returned to her parents' home in Canasia. Finding that the laws of the Dominion would not free her from her bond of matrimony, she returned to New Jersey and resided in Newark for eightuen months—the time required by law before proceedings for divorce can be begun. A suit was then instituted in chancery asking for a decree annulling the marriage on the ground of fraud. The petitioner declared that Tannenholz had asked her to become betrothed to him, and that in a moment of infatuation she had yielded a rejuctant consent. He had then taken her before a justice, where a ceremony was performed, which she had regarded as the ceremony of betrothal usual among people of her religious persuasion. She had no idea that she was being married until her husband subsequently informed her of the fact. She then promptly declined to have anything further to do with him. Chancellor Runyon has filed his opinion in this case, dismissing the application, with costs. The ground of denial is that the petitioner is not a resident of the State of New Jersey. She is not of age, and as no formal smancipation from the guardianship of her parents, whô still reside in Canada, was adduced in evidence, she is virtually domiciled with them and can have no standing in court in New Jersey.

THE TELEPHONE IN A NEW ROLE. The following letter relating to new experiments with the telephone was yesterday received by Mr.

Edison:—

Springfield, Mass., Dec. 1, 1879.

Mr. T. A. Edison:—

My Dain Sib—During my stay here I have learned a most curious and useful application of the telephone. Captain John E. Greer, a most able officer of the Ordanace Department, United States Army, states as follows:—"Hitherto the accurate determination of the time of flight of small-arm projectiles has been practically impossible at long ranges, owing to our inability to see them strike, even when firing over water. The discovery of the telephone has opened up to us a simple as well as a novel means of obtaining the Aime desired, and has also afforded us the means of verifying the formulas by which these times were formerly deduced. In these experiments two telephones provided with Hiske transmitters is form of Edison's carbon telephone, were used. One was plaged within a few feet of the gun and left open to receive and transmit, the sound of the discharge. The other was in the shelter-proof, which was about thirty feet in front of the right edge of the target. A stop watch, beating fourths or a second, was used in connection with it. The telephone being at the ear, the instant the sound of the discharge was received at the target the watch was started, and, on the bullet striking, was stopped. A mean of a large number of observations, which rarely differed more than a quarter to half of a second from each other, gave the time of fligh. Of course there is a slight delay in starting the watch, but this is neutralized by a similar one in stopping it. The time given may therefore be accepted as atrictly correct. It is worthy of notices that the times fatted the times vary on SPRINGPIRED, Mass., Dec. 1, 1879.

watch, but as it was not desirable for my purpose to stop the watch until the builet reached the target these times were not taken. This, so tar as I am aware, is the first ettempt to utilize the telephone in experiments of this nature." Thinking this would prove of interest I have copied and send you the above. Very truly yours,

C. B. NORTON.

PARNELL AND SMYTH.

THE IRISH NATIONALISTS INVITE THE LATTER TO COME TO AMERICA-"THE WHOLE CASE

OF IRELAND" TO BE PRESENTED. OF IRELAND" TO BE PRESENTED.

A new feature of interest has been added to the Irish national movement in the United States, and an effort is about to be made to place it on a broader basis than heretofore, so that the energies of the whole Irish population may be actively enlisted in its favor. The nationalists have already thrown themselves heartily into the preparations to welcome Mr. Parnell, and no effort of theirs, they assert, will be spared to make his reception worthy of the man and the cause he represents, while scrupulously avoiding everything that might wants from England, or that they would accept as a final solution of the national question, the so-called "federal" plan of the Home Ruis League. Recently they have been in earnest consultation on the subject, and yesterday their deliberations book shape in the form or a cable despatch to Mr. P. J. Smyth, member of Parliament for county Westmeath, inviting him to come to America, not as a rival of Mr. Parnell, but to assist, as they say, in laying "the whole case of Ireland" before the American people and influencing public opinion in its favor. The following is the text of the despatch:—

P. J. Smyth, M. P., No. 11 Belgrave Square, Rathmines, Dublin:—

ste invite you to come over, so that the whole case of frelaad may be presented to the American people.

WHY SMTHE IS INVIED.

A leading nationalist informed a Herald reporter
that this despatch was signed by Irish nationalists in
New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Dutroit and
other cities, and that it undoubtedly expresses the
wish of the party throughout the country. "We
think" said he. "that Mr. Parnell is doing splendid
work, and that he ought to be sustained by the Irish
people at home and abroad. We will help
to give him a hearty welcome when he comes,
and, you may rest assured, very much depends on
our action, but we can't afford to be misunderstood
on the question of nationality or to commit ourselves to Mr. Parnell's reported plan of asking the
British government to buy out the landdords and sell
the land to the tenants and others. We are confident
the time will come when a botter plan of settlement
can be put in operation. In the meantime, in proclaiming that Irish landlordism is a curse to the
country, a thing to be got rid of, he and his colthe time will come when a better plan of settlement the time will come when a better plan of settlement can be put in operation. In the meantime, in proclaiming that Irish landlordism is a curse to the country, a thing to be got rid of, he and his colleagues, Davitt and others, are preparing the public mind for the necessity of a radical change, and creating a portion of the machinery by which that change can be effected. That is so far good, but there are many other things necessary to be done, and we have a firm belief that an Irish government only can settle the Irish hand question and all other questions awaiting sclution in Ireland. We know the creation of that government as task of the utmost difficulty—we don't in the least deceive ourselves about that—but we believel; can be done if we only wait for our opportunity and unite the whole Irish race in the effort. To bring about that union there must be escribees and concessions on the part of those who differ about details, but no important section of our people must be esculated from it. Mr. Smyth represents a very important section, and is an able and devoted man. We don't agree with his repeal theories, but we know he would obey the will of the nation and that he is working to secure the formal expression of that will through a national convention. The repeal of the Convontion sot was entirely his work, and the convention is a great political engine. The home rulers, or a few of them, seek to ostracies Smyth from Irish politics and nationalists resent that. Even those who differ widely from him respect him highly for his bold reacce of John Mitchell and for the consistency of his life. He is one of the very ablest speakers in Ireland and no man living is more competent to influence public opinion on a broader and sounder basis at home. These are our reasons for inviting Mr. Smyth to America."

"VIRGO IMMACULA."

CELEBRATION OF THE BOMAN CATROLIC PEAST TESTERDAY-TAPERS AND FLORAL DECORA-

brated yesterday with unusual pomp and ceremony in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, East Fourteenth street, near avenue A. The pastor, Rev. Father Edwards, acted as celebrant of the pontifical A. M. Rev. Father Byrne acted as descon, Father Doyle, an English Franciscan, as sul At the Gospel side of the altar was the throne of the Cardinal, draped in crimson and gold, with the Papal banner and coat of arms at the back. There the Cardinal-Archbishop sat in state, elad in his vestments of office, and at the conclusion of the mass he imparted the papal benediction to the kneeling congregation. The high alter was beautifully decorated, over one hundred wax tapers adding their brilliancy to that of an equal number of gas jets. The arch over the tabernacie was framed with golden leaved grapes, while the blessed sacrament, enshrined in a golden monstrance, reposed upon a white satis cushion, remaining exposed all day. A pillow of pure white carnations marked in crimson with the name "Jesus," reposed at the door of the tabernacie; and an immense crown or white carnations rose from a bed of crimson and green within the gates of the sanctuary. Other artistically arranged floral decorations lent their beauty and fragrance to the scene. All day the church was filled with the devout and the curious, many of the former paying the visit necessary to obtain the pienary indulgence attached to a worthy reception of the sacraments on this feast of the Church. In the evening the church was filled with a sight-secre and penitents, who crowded near the contessionals, as they may obtain all the fruits of the sacraments in this connection during the next eight days. Blabop Lynch, of Charleston, S. C., was present at the mass.

The Church of the Holy Redeemer in Third street was filled with the members of the contracternity of "Our Lady of Ferpetual Help," this feast being also the material feast of the society. The reverend rector celebrated high mass at half-past ten in the morning, vespers in the evening and procession of the societies of the Church. The Redemptorists in South Fifth avenue, the Dominicans at Lexington avenue and Sittly-sixth street, the Pulsulate in Sixteenth and in Eighty-fourth streets. Father Preston, Father Maccowall, and, in fact, all the clergy of the city celebrated the day in a bec Cardinal, draped in crimson and gold, with the Papal banner and cost of arms at the back.

PROTECTION FOR WORKING WOMEN.

The sixteenth anniversary of the Working Women's Protective Union was celebrated last even ing at Chickering Hall. Every seat was filled, a la proportion of the audience being laties, and on the platform were several prominent gentlemen, among them being Thuriow Weed, Rev. Dr. John Hall, exthem being Thurlow Weed, Rev. Dr. John Hall, exPresident Fener, of Nicaragua, and the directors and
officers of the association. The proceedings commenced at eight o'clock and consisted of
a number of addresses in favor of the
association, reports of its officers and
select music and singing. The treasurer read a long
report illustrating the nature of the work performed
and containing an account of the receipts and expenditures for the year. The total amount received,
including a smail baiance on hand from least year,
was \$7,464 80, and after paying all running expenses
there was found to be a deficiency of \$1,214 29. Dr.
Hall delivered a very eloquent and touching address,
describing the hardships and trials of poor workingwomen and appealing for justice toward them as
the surest means of preserving this country from
that war of class against class which is carried on
in Europe. Ex-Governor Salomon, of Wisconsin,
made a speech in which he made a strong contrast,
evidently not relished by most of the audience, between the administration of the law in Germany,
his native country, and the United States, and appealed for support to the audience. THE DAIRY FAIR.

RICH DISPLAY OF BUTTER AND CHEESE IN THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING-CATTLE ON EXHIBITION.

The second fair of the International Dairy Fair Association began yesterday evening at the exhibi-tion buildings of the American Institute. Such was tion has become a permanent institution and it is expected that it will be able to give its fairs annually with something like the success which attends the exhibitions of the American Institute. In the main it is choose. The domestic exhibits comprise butter from nearly every State in the Union, and the con tributions of cheeses range from the "s cheese from Amsterdam, spiendid Cheshire a Cheddar cheeses, and even the famous soft cre cheese, which the English so much prize. There tomple of foreign cheese in the centre of the hall, and near it stands an obelisk of cheese raised by Mr. F. B. Thurber, the president of the association, constructed after the pattern of the Egypt obeliak now in course of removal to this count A pillar of salt, but not like that which Lot's w contributed to the outskirts of Gomorrah, has be erected by Mr. Francis D. Moulton, the vice presiden handsomest ornamental specimens. There are also prizes for the best cheese made in New York, Penn-Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota am the Canadas, in the British Isles, on the Continent of Europe and in any other quarter of the globe There are besides many special and conditions premiums offered by both English and American houses and the display shows not only a lively competition, but the widespread interest that is felt in dairy products.

petition, but the widespread interest that is felt in dairy products.

DAINY IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.
As an adjunct to this display there is in the part of the building known as Machinery Hall an interesting exhibition of dairy implements, machinery and models. Premiums are offered for the best creamer, the best churn, the best cheese vat and the best cheese press, the best model of a butter creamer, these factory, dairy barn and dairy buildings, sud the best display of dairy implements in the manufacture of butter and cheese. There are also to be some interesting tests of improved methods for making butter and cheese. Different methods or raising cream are to be tested, one of these being the centrifugal machine for separating milk from cream, which, it is claimed, will serpersede all other processes for manufacturing butter, as its action is almost instantaneous.

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processes for manufacturing butter, as its action is almost instantaneous.

"Well, well," exclaimed an old lady from Bucks county, Pa., who witnessed the process at the fair for the first time last night, "how glad my man will be to hear of this. He hates to churn in the winter, and often scalds the butter with hot water because it is so long in coming."

There is, too, a new method of making cheese, the acidifying process being discarded and the cheese manufactured from sweet whey.

"This may seem impossible," said one of the officers of the association to a Herald reporter, "but we mean to give a fair opportunity for the settlement of the question."

ment of the question."

The great rivalry which exists in regard these processes, whether for raising cream of ing cheese, is one of the most interesting feat

be on exhibition during the fair.

DAIRY INTERESTS ABROAD.

The formal opening took place last evening at eight o'clock. Imitating the example of President Hayes at the Seventh Regiment Armory fair, Mayor Cooper said it was not his duty to make a speech, but the more agreeable task of simply declaring the fair opened. It was expected that ex-Governor Seymour would make the formal address, but during the day a telegraphic despatch was received from him, saying his health would not permit him to travel. In consequence, President Thurber road a paper which was intended for a later period of the fair. In it he discussed dairy interests abroad. He said that according to the latest statistics the number of milch cows in Germany is 8,961,221; in France, 4,613,705; Great Britain and Ireland, 8,708,766; Denmark, 800,000; Eweden, 1,865,876; Norway, 741,674; Switzerland, 592,463, While in

production of butter, exports 30,000,000, or fifty per cent. These figures, Mr. Thurber argued, show that American dairymen have neglected to study the wants of the consumers of butter. Really fine butter has commanded higher prices at home than abroad. If American butter makers would enlarge their foreign market they must strive to increase the supply of good butter and thereby lower prices to a point which will enable them to compete in the principal butter markets of the world. That they have the ability to do this no one can dcubt who knows the progressive spirit of the American people.

"In the manufacture of choese," Mr. Thurber said, "American dairymen have catered much more successfully to the tasts of our principal foreign market—a striking indication of which is found in the fact that over forty per cent of our total mannfacture is exported, as against less than four per cent of butter, and this large smount has been almost entirely of one variety—the English cheddar or Cheshire style. Here, however, is also to be found a great variance in the quality, probably not more than one-quarter being of the finest, followed in varying proportions by good, fair and ordinary qualities, these latter generally selling for from twenty-five to fifty per cent less than the finest grade. Now, with such a premium upon intelligent effort, it seems strange that this state of things should long continue, and it illustrates most strongly the necessity of educating our disrymen as to the best methods and appliances. There is, perhaps, no means so powerful to this end as dairy fairs, at which the more intelligent and progressive representatives of that industry gather and discuss its various questions as they arise."

The attendance last night was not large; but as the fair is to continue a fortnight this fact caused little uneasiness to the managers. Every afternoon at half-past four o'clock there are to be meetings of dairymen to discuss dairy topics, to which visitors to the fair are invited, and every evening there will

THE SEVENTH'S FAIR.

The Managing Committee of the Seventh regiment fair held a meeting yesterday morning at the armory for the purpose of determining how the unsold goods now in the armory should be disposed of. It was vaguely stated during the closing days of last It was vaguely stated during the closing days of last week that a store would be hired on Broadway for the purpose of selling the remnants of the fair; but the committee yesterday did not entertain such a suggestion, but decided to sell all that was left on the premises, just where it stood, and this was done yesterday afternoon and evening at private sale. As yot the committee is unable to make an exact statement concerning the earnings of the fair. Most of the valuable pictures were removed yesterday afternoon, and when the goods are removed the carpenters and finishers will immediately set to work to complete the interior of the great armory. It will be, by the most partial calculation, three months before the building is thoroughly completed and ready for occupancy. Colonel Clark thinks that the receipts of the fair will amount to over \$100,000. Although an auction sale of the goods remaining on hand is announced in our advertising columns no sale will be held.

MR. VANDERBILT'S NEW HOUSE.

Mr. William H. Vanderbilt filed yesterday in the Department of Buildings the first plan entered there during the present week. It is for the building of a new house on Fifth avenue, at the northwest corner of Fifty-second street. It is to be eighty-four feet wide on the avenue, 125% feet deep, and will, it is calculated, cost \$200,000. It is intended to be eighty feet high, is to have a limestone front, a "combina-tion" roof, and the cornices of stone and metal. If will be heated by steam from bottom to top.

FORTY-SECOND STREET JOB.

The Aldermanic Railroad Committee, consisting of lessrs, Robert Hall, Roberts and Jacobus, held a brief session yesterday for the purpose of consider-ing an application of the Forty-second street, Manan application of the Forty-second street, M. hattanville and St. Nicholas avenue Railroad Copany for a year's extension of time in which to educate their road. After hearing remarks fr. Messrs. Daniel D. Conover, Cyrus Clark, S. E. Chur and others in advocacy of the application a major of the committee decided to report against petitioners. Mr. Jacobus expressed himself favor of giving an extension of nine months.